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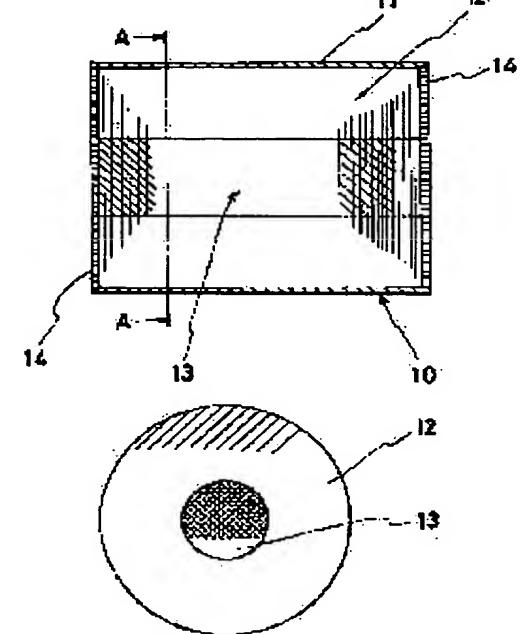
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(54) HEAT ACCUMULATING DEVICE FOR STIRLING ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To make a uniform distribution of flow rate and realize heat accumulation of superior efficiency over an entire operation by a method wherein ring-like meshes of relative low density are piled up in a cylindrical housing and disk-like meshes of relative high density are piled up in an inner bore of the ring-like meshes.

CONSTITUTION: A heat accumulation unit 10 is constructed by piling up many meshes 12 and 13 made of metal having different densities within a cylindrical housing 11. The ring-like mesh 12 of relative low density is formed to have the same outer diameter as an inner diameter of the cylindrical housing 11 and in turn the disk-like mesh 13 having a relative high density is formed to have the same outside diameter as the inner diameter of the ring-like mesh 12. After piling up these meshes 12 and 13, the cylindrical housing 11 is closed by a punched plate 14 having many holes at its both



opening ends. With such an arrangement, since the flow rate distribution of working gas reciprocating in a rightward or a leftward direction are substantially unified at its central part as well as its outer circumference, a high heat accumulating efficiency can be attained.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A heat accumulator for sterling organizations characterized by comprising the following. Cylindrical housing.

It is a ring shape mesh of low density to a relative target which has the same outer diameter as this cylindrical housing inside diameter, and is laminated in this cylindrical housing. A relatively high-density disk-like mesh which has the same outer diameter as an inside diameter of this ring shape mesh, and is laminated in said cylindrical housing.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the heat accumulator for sterling organizations. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]As conventional technology of the heat accumulator for sterling organizations, there are some which were indicated by JP,62-233688,A, for example. If this conventional technology is explained based on <u>drawing 4</u>, two or more disks 72 with which two or more longwise holes 71 were formed are laminated after the direction of each longwise hole 71 is suitably adjusted in the housing 73, and the heat accumulator 70 for sterling organizations is constituted. Thus, it becomes possible for the surface area of the disk 72 which exists in the housing 73 to become large by the direction of the longwise hole 71 of two or more disks 72 being adjusted suitably, and for the space volume in the housing 73 to become small, and also to also make flow resistance of working medium small.

[0003]Here, the compression space and expansion space of a sterling organization which are not illustrated, respectively are connected to the both ends of the housing 73, and working medium carries out the both-way style of the inside of the heat accumulator 70 for sterling organizations. And when heat transfer is carried out from working medium to two or more disks 72, heat is stored in the heat accumulator 70 for sterling organizations, when working medium flows into compression space from expansion space, and working medium flows into expansion space from compression space, heat transfer is carried out from two or more disks 72 to working medium, and the temperature rise of the working medium is carried out.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since the rate of flow of working medium increases when the engine speed of a sterling organization is high, working medium comes to flow into the Lord in the heat accumulator 70 for sterling organizations through the central part. As a result, the peripheral part of the disk 72 cannot generate an accumulation operation, but if the efficiency of thermal storage of the heat accumulator 70 for sterling organizations falls, it has ******* when.

[0005]So, let improvement in efficiency of thermal storage of the heat accumulator for sterling organizations be the technical technical problem in this invention.

[0006]

[Elements of the Invention]

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Technical means of this invention devised in order to solve a technical technical problem of this invention mentioned above, On a relative target which has cylindrical housing and the same outer diameter as a cylindrical housing inside diameter, and is laminated in cylindrical housing, a ring shape mesh of low density, It is the thing which it has the same outer diameter as an inside diameter of a ring shape mesh, and is laminated in cylindrical

housing and which constituted a heat accumulator for sterling organizations from a high-density disk-like mesh relatively.

[8000]

[Function]According to the technical means of this invention mentioned above, valley distribution of working medium equalizes by the mesh from which the density laminated in the heat accumulator for sterling organizations differs.

[0009]

[Example] Hereafter, the example which materialized the technical means of this invention is described based on an accompanying drawing.

[0010]In the heat accumulator 10 for sterling organizations of this invention example shown in drawing 1 thru/or drawing 3, many meshes (for example, metal) 12 and 13 from which density differs are laminated inside the cylindrical housing 11, respectively. The ring shape mesh 12 of low density has the same outer diameter as the inside diameter of the cylindrical housing 11, and the high-density disk-like mesh 13 has the same outer diameter as the inside diameter of the ring shape mesh 12 relatively.

[0011] The ring shape mesh 12 is 0.060 mm in per sheet, 0.075 mm in thickness, mesh No.150, and element wire diameter, and, more specifically, the disk-like mesh 13 is 0.050 mm in 0.075 mm in thickness, mesh No.200, and element wire diameter per sheet. The element wire diameter of the ring shape mesh 12 is relatively thicker than this, and it turns out that the element wire diameter of the disk-like mesh 13 is relatively thin.

[0012] The punch plates 14 in which the hole of a large number as shown in drawing 3 opened are fixed to the double door mouth edge of cylindrical housing by soldering.

[0013]An operation of the heat accumulator 10 for sterling organizations which has the above composition is explained.

[0014] The working medium (for example, helium gas) of the sterling organization which is not illustrated reciprocates the heat accumulator 10 for ****** sterling organizations to the operation of a sterling organization in shaft orientations (in <u>drawing 1</u>, it is to a left end side from a right end surface from a left end side to a right end surface). First, when working medium flows into compression space from the expansion space which a sterling organization does not illustrate, accumulation of the quantity of heat which working medium has in the heat accumulator 10 for sterling organizations is carried out to the meshes 12 and 13.

[0015]As a result, working medium is lowered. When working medium flows into expansion space from compression space, the quantity of heat by which accumulation was carried out to the meshes 12 and 13 is given to working medium. As a result, temperature up of the working medium is carried out.

[0016]When such working medium flows through the inside of the heat accumulator 10 for sterling organizations, working medium has the tendency that it tends to incline toward the central part, but since the density of the disk-like mesh 13 is relatively high, the flow resistance of working medium becomes high, and the amount of working medium which flows through the mesh 13 decreases relatively. On the other hand, since the density of the ring shape mesh 12 is relatively low, the flow resistance of working medium becomes low and the amount of working medium which flows through the mesh 13 increases relatively. As a result, flow distribution of the working medium in the heat accumulator 10 for sterling organizations will be abbreviated—equalized regardless of the central part and a peripheral part. Since the element wire diameter of the disk-like mesh 13 is relatively thin, thermal performance improves.

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] As shown above, in this invention, laminate a high-density mesh relatively to the central part of the heat accumulator for sterling organizations, and. Since the low-density mesh is laminated relatively to the peripheral part, the flow distribution in the heat accumulator for sterling organizations is equalized, and all the laminated meshes come to generate the accumulation effect.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The sectional view of the heat accumulator for sterling organizations of this invention example is shown.

[Drawing 2] The A-A sectional view in drawing 1 is shown.

[Drawing 3] The front view of the punch plates in drawing 1 is shown.

[Drawing 4] The lineblock diagram of the heat accumulator for sterling organizations of conventional technology is shown.

[Description of Notations]

- 10 The heat accumulator for sterling organizations,
- 11 Cylindrical housing,
- 12 Ring shape mesh,
- 13 Disk-like mesh.

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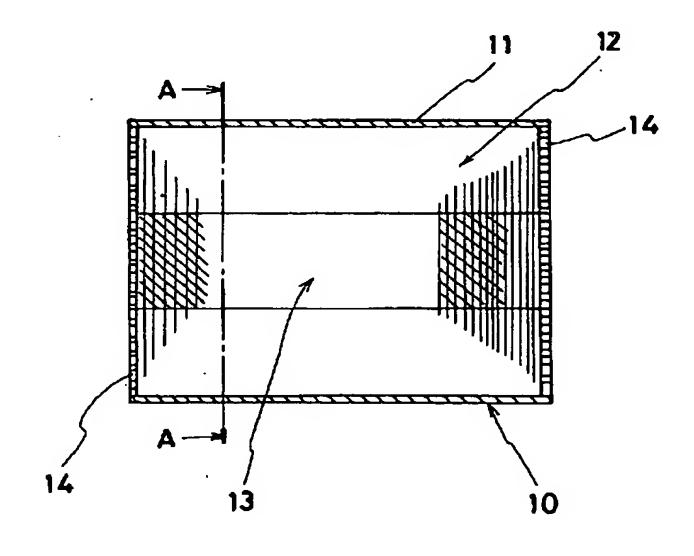
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(54)【発明の名称】 スターリング機関用蓄熱器

(57)【要約】

【目的】 本発明は、スターリング機関用蓄熱器の蓄熱 効率向上を目的とする。

【構成】 蓄熱器ハウジング内に相対的に密度の低いリング状メツシユと、このリング状メツシユのリング内に相対的に密度の高いデイスク状メツシユをそれぞれ多数 枚積層した。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 円筒状ハウジングと、

該円筒状ハウジング内径と同一外径を有し、該円筒状ハウジング内に積層される相対的に低密度のリング状メッシュと、

該リング状メツシュの内径と同一外径を有し、前記円筒 状ハウジング内に積層される相対的に高密度のディスク 状メツシュとを有するスターリング機関用蓄熱器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、スターリング機関用蓄 熱器に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】スターリング機関用蓄熱器の従来技術としては、例えば特開昭62-233688号公報に開示されたものがある。この従来技術を、図4に基づいて説明すると、複数の縦長孔71が形成された複数のデイスク72は、ハウジング73内に各縦長孔71の方向が適宜調整された上で積層され、スターリング機関用蓄熱器70が構成されている。このように、複数のデイスク72の縦長孔71の方向が適宜調整されることで、ハウジング73内に存在するデイスク72の表面積が大きくなり、ハウジング73内の空間容積が小さくなる上に作動ガスの流動抵抗も小さくすることが可能となる。

【0003】 CCで、ハウジング73の両端にはそれぞれ図示しないスターリング機関の圧縮空間と膨張空間が接続され、スターリング機関用蓄熱器70内を作動ガスが往復流する。そして、膨張空間から圧縮空間へと作動ガスが流れる際に作動ガスから複数のデイスク72へと伝熱してスターリング機関用蓄熱器70に熱が蓄えられ、圧縮空間から膨張空間へと作動ガスが流れる際に複数のデイスク72から作動ガスへと伝熱して作動ガスを高温化する。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、スターリング機関の機関回転数が高い場合、作動ガスの流速が増加するため、作動ガスはスターリング機関用蓄熱器70内の主に中心部を流れるようになる。この結果、ディスク72の外周部は蓄熱作用を発生できず、スターリング機関用蓄熱器70の蓄熱効率が低下するといった不具合を40有している。

【0005】そこで、本発明では、スターリング機関用 蓄熱器の蓄熱効率向上を、その技術的課題とする。

[0006]

【発明の構成】

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】前述した本発明の技術的課題を解決するために講じた本発明の技術的手段は、円筒状ハウジングと、円筒状ハウジング内径と同一外径を有し円筒状ハウジング内に積層される相対的に低密度の

リング状メツシユと、リング状メツシユの内径と同一外径を有し円筒状ハウジング内に積層される相対的に高密度のデイスク状メツシユとからスターリング機関用蓄熱器を構成するようにしたことである。

[0008]

【作用】上述した本発明の技術的手段によれば、スターリング機関用蓄熱器内に積層された密度の異なるメッシュにより、作動ガスの流域分布が均一化する。

[0009]

0 【実施例】以下、本発明の技術的手段を具体化した実施 例について添付図面に基づいて説明する。

【0010】図1乃至図3に示す本発明実施例のスターリング機関用蓄熱器10において、円筒状ハウジング11の内部には密度の異なるメツシユ(例えば金属製)12,13がそれぞれ多数積層されている。相対的に低密度のリング状メツシユ12は円筒状ハウジング11の内径と同一外径を有し、相対的に高密度のディスク状メツシユ13はリング状メツシユ12の内径と同一外径を有している。

10 【0011】より具体的には、リング状メツシユ12は 1枚あたり、厚さ0.075mm,メツシユNo.15 0,素線径0.060mmであり、デイスク状メツシユ 13は1枚あたり、厚さ0.075mm,メツシユN o.200,素線径0.050mmである。これより、 リング状メツシユ12の素線径は相対的に太く、デイス ク状メツシユ13の素線径は相対的に細いことが分か る。

【0012】また、円筒状ハウジングの両開口端には図 3に示すような、多数の穴のあいたパンチプレート14 がろう付けにより固設されている。

【0013】以上の構成を有するスターリング機関用蓄 熱器10の作用について説明する。

【0014】図示しないスターリング機関の作動ガス (例えばHeガス)は、スターリング機関の作動に伴つ てスターリング機関用蓄熱器10を軸方向に往復動(図 1において左端面から右端面へ、右端面から左端面へ) する。まず、スターリング機関の図示しない膨張空間か ら圧縮空間へと作動ガスが流れる際に、スターリング機 関用蓄熱器10において作動ガスのもつ熱量をメツシュ 12,13に蓄熱する。

【0015】この結果、作動ガスは降温する。また、圧縮空間から膨張空間へと作動ガスが流れる際に、メツシユ12、13に蓄熱された熱量を作動ガスへと与える。 この結果、作動ガスは昇温する。

【0016】 これらの作動ガスがスターリング機関用蓄熱器10内を流れる際に、作動ガスはその中心部に偏りがちな傾向を有するが、デイスク状メツシユ13の密度は相対的に高いため作動ガスの流動抵抗が高くなり、メッシユ13を流れる作動ガス量は相対的に少なくなる。

有し円筒状ハウジング内に積層される相対的に低密度の 50 一方、リング状メツシユ 1 2 の密度は相対的に低いため

作動ガスの流動抵抗が低くなりメツシユ13を流れる作 動ガス量は相対的に多くなる。この結果、スターリング 機関用蓄熱器10内における作動ガスの流量分布は、中 心部、外周部を問わずに略均一化されることとなる。ま た、デイスク状メツシユ13の素線径は相対的に細いの で、熱的性能が向上する。

[0017]

【発明の効果】以上に示した様に本発明では、スターリ ング機関用蓄熱器の中心部に相対的に密度の高いメッシ ユを積層すると共に、その外周部に相対的に密度の低い 10 11 円筒状ハウジング、 メツシユを積層しているので、スターリング機関用蓄熱 器内の流量分布が均一化され、積層された全てのメッシ ユが蓄熱効果を発生するようになる。

*【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明実施例のスターリング機関用蓄熱器の断 面図を示す。

【図2】図1におけるA-A断面図を示す。

【図3】図1におけるパンチプレートの正面図を示す。

【図4】従来技術のスターリング機関用蓄熱器の構成図 を示す。

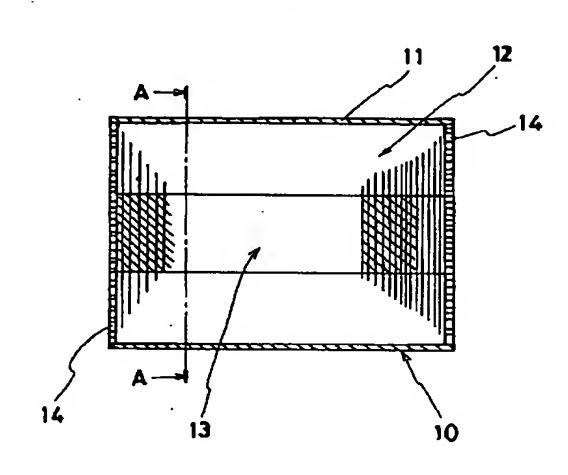
【符号の説明】

10 スターリング機関用蓄熱器、

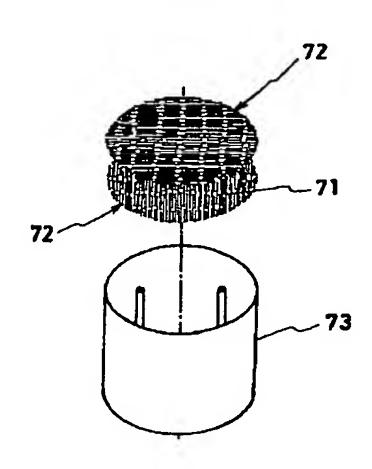
12 リング状メツシユ、

13 デイスク状メツシユ。

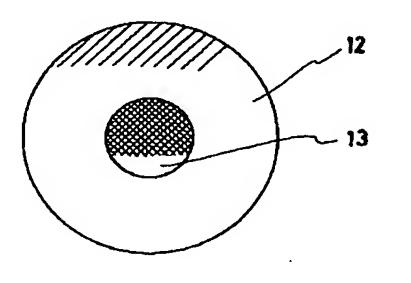




【図4】



【図2】



【図3】

